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# CONVERGENCE TO THE LIMIT SET OF LINEAR CELLULAR AUTOMATA

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**Abstract.** We investigate the topology of convergence to limit sets for one-dimensional linear cellular automata using  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions, where  $p$  is a prime integer.

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## §1. Introduction

Cellular automata are discrete dynamical systems with simple construction, and are used as models for physical or biological phenomena [9, 13]. In more detail, a cellular automaton consists of a finite-dimensional lattice of sites, each of which takes an element of a finite set  $\mathbb{Z}_p = \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$  of integers at each time step and the value of each site at any time step is determined as a function of the values of the neighbouring sites at the previous time step. Precisely speaking, the site values evolve by the rule

$$w(x, t+1) = f(w(x+k_1, t), \dots, w(x+k_m, t)),$$

where  $w(x, t)$  denotes the value of site  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$  at time  $t$  and  $f$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued function which determines the cellular automaton rule with  $k_j \in \mathbb{Z}^d$  ( $j = 1, \dots, m$ ), which are neighbouring sites of the origin. When  $f$  is a linear map, that is,

$$(1.1) \quad w(x, t+1) = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j w(x+k_j, t) \pmod{p},$$

with  $\alpha_j \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  ( $j = 1, \dots, m$ ), then the cellular automaton is said to be a linear cellular automaton (LCA). It is known that linear cellular automata may generate patterns which have connection with fractal sets, while non-linear cellular automata may sometimes cause chaotic phenomena [3, 4].

The rule defined by (1.1) determines the values of sites at time  $t + 1$  from the values of finite sites at time  $t$ . Moreover if we introduce the set  $\mathcal{P}$  of all configurations  $a: \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$  with compact support (i.e.,  $\#\{i \mid a(i) \neq 0\} < \infty$ ), then  $w(\cdot, t) \in \mathcal{P}$  implies  $w(\cdot, t + 1) \in \mathcal{P}$ . So we can consider an operator  $L$  in  $\mathcal{P}$  derived from (1.1), which maps  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  to

$$(1.2) \quad (La)(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j a(x + k_j) \pmod{p}.$$

Then  $L$  is linear (=a  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -module endomorphism) and is translation invariant, i.e.,  $(La_\tau)(x) = (La)(x - \tau)$ , where  $a_\tau(x) := a(x - \tau)$ . The configuration of cellular automata at time step  $t$  is represented by operating  $L$  on the initial configuration by  $t$  times.

In case of  $p = 2$ , S. J. Willson [10] investigated the so-called limit set of LCA. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a \in \mathcal{P}$ , he considered the set

$$K(n, a) = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^d \times \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid 0 \leq t \leq 2^n, (L^t a)(x) = 1\},$$

where  $L^t$  is the  $t$ -th power of  $L$ . The set  $K(n, a)$  is determined by the values up to the  $2^n$ -th time step of LCA with the initial configuration  $a \in \mathcal{P}$ . By contracting  $K(n, a)$  with the rate  $1/2^n$ , he considered the set  $\frac{K(n, a)}{2^n} = \{(\frac{x}{2^n}, \frac{t}{2^n}) \mid (x, t) \in K(n, a)\}$ . Then the set  $\frac{K(n, a)}{2^n}$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ . He showed that for any nonzero  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  the following equality holds in the sense of Kuratowski limit [2, 7],

$$\liminf \frac{K(n, a)}{2^n} = \limsup \frac{K(n, a)}{2^n} = \liminf \frac{K(n, \delta)}{2^n} = \limsup \frac{K(n, \delta)}{2^n},$$

where  $\delta \in \mathcal{P}$  satisfies  $\delta(0) = 1$  and  $\delta(x) = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ . When  $\liminf \frac{K(n, a)}{2^n}$  coincides with  $\limsup \frac{K(n, a)}{2^n}$  in the sense of Kuratowski limit, both of them are called the limit set of  $\frac{K(n, a)}{2^n}$ . When the limit set does not depend on the initial configuration, the limit set is called the limit set of LCA. F.v. Haeseler, H.-O. Peitgen and G. Skordev [1] studied the existence of the limit set of LCA in Hausdorff metric by using matrix substitution systems and polynomials which induce LCA. As an extension of the result of Willson, S. Takahashi [8] investigated the case of an arbitrary prime number  $p \geq 2$  and he considered the set

$$K(n, \delta) = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^d \times \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid 0 \leq t \leq p^n - 1, (L^t \delta)(x) \neq 0\}$$

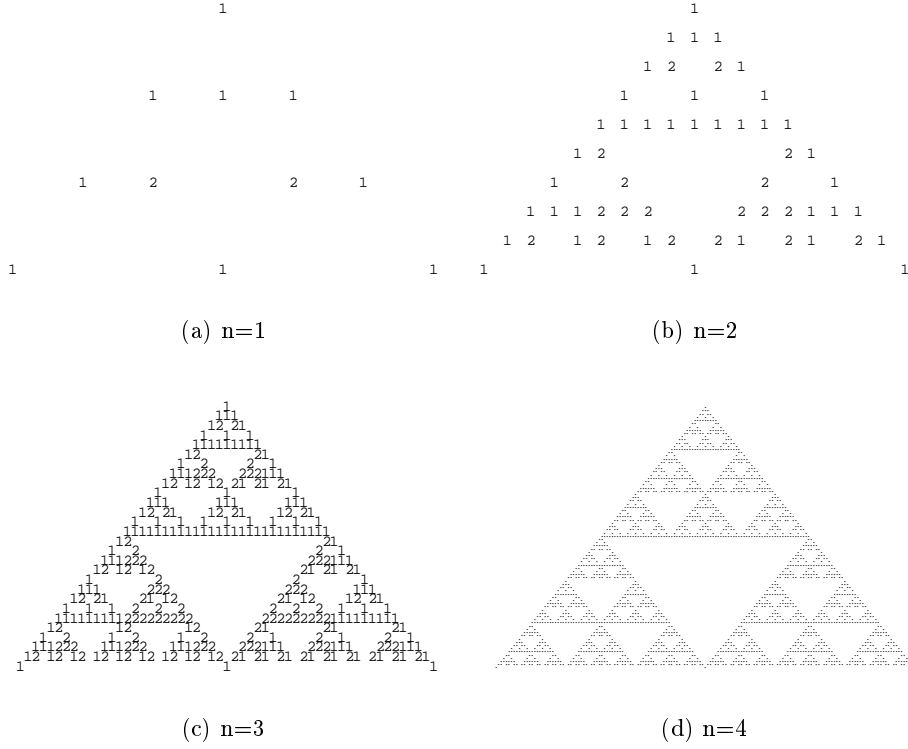


Figure 1: A sequence of  $\psi_n(\delta)$  with  $La(x) = a(x-2) + a(x-1) + a(x+1) \pmod{3}$ .

for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . By using the set  $K(n, \delta)$ , he also defined the limit set as a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  in the same way as in the case of  $p = 2$ , and showed the existence of the limit set  $Y_\delta$  of  $\{\frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}\}$ . Takahashi also investigated the limit set of "j-state"  $K_j(n, \delta) = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^d \times \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid 0 \leq t \leq p^n - 1, (L^t \delta)(x) = j\}$  for  $j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ .

We recall that the sets  $\limsup \frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}$  and  $\liminf \frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}$  in the sense of Kuratowski limit are the same with  $\bigcap_{k=1}^\infty \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}}$  and  $\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty \bigcap_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}$  respectively, since  $\{\frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}\}$  is an increasing sequence. Hence the above results of [10] and [8] are concerned with the set  $\bigcap_{k=1}^\infty \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}}$  and  $\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty \bigcap_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$ . So it is natural to consider the limit set in the sense of set theory, which is defined if the set  $\bigcap_{k=1}^\infty \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}}$  coincides with the set  $\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty \bigcap_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$  without taking its closure. Since the convergence of a sequence of sets  $\{A_n\}$  in the sense of set theory corresponds to that of characteristic functions  $\{1_{A_n}\}$  in the pointwise topology, we shall consider the convergence of the character-

istic functions  $\{\phi_n\}$  on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  corresponding to the set  $\frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}$ . Moreover, we shall consider a  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued function  $\psi_n(\delta)$  on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  which corresponds to the values of sites up to the  $p^n$ -th time step of LCA and expresses all the states simultaneously, though Takahashi considered the limit set of each state  $K_j(n, \delta)$  separately. In Figure 1, we show an example of a sequence of  $\psi_n(\delta)$  (defined in (2.3)), which suggests that the set  $\{(x, t) \mid \psi_n(\delta)(x, t) \neq 0\}$  converges to a fractal set.

In this paper, we shall treat the linear cellular automata whose values are elements of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  for a prime number  $p$ , and investigate the topology of convergence of  $\psi_n(\delta)$ . In Section 2, we shall consider the convergence in the pointwise topology. We show that there exists  $\lim \psi_n(\delta)$  in the pointwise topology (Theorems 2.2 and 2.5). We also show that there exists  $\lim \phi_n$  in the pointwise topology which corresponds to the set  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{2^n} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$ , where the closure is not taken (Theorem 2.6).

Though neither  $\lim \phi_n$  nor  $\lim \psi_n(\delta)$  corresponds to the characteristic function  $1_{Y_\delta}$ , the results of Willson [10] and Takahashi [8] indicate the existence of some topology in which  $\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to a function  $f_\delta$  corresponding to the limit set  $Y_\delta$  of  $\frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n}$  in the sense of Kuratowski limit. Since  $f_\delta$  and  $\psi_n(\delta)$  are  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , we introduce the space  $USC$  of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , where the order in  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  is considered as a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  and investigate the topology in which  $\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to  $f_\delta$ . Section 3 is devoted to the study of two metrics  $d_f, D_f$  in  $USC$ . In Section 4, we investigate the convergence of  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}$  in these two metrics in the space  $USC$  of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ . We show that  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}$  is a Cauchy sequence in the metric  $d_f$  and  $\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to the function  $f_\delta$  in the metric  $D_f$  (Theorem 4.1). In Section 6, we show that the similar results hold for any initial configuration  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  (Theorem 6.4) and that the limit function in the metric  $D_f$  is the same as  $f_\delta$  if  $a(0) \neq 0$  and also show that  $f_a$  is the upper envelope of  $g_a$  (Theorem 6.4).

When  $p$  is a prime number, we can show that the limit function in the metric  $D_f$  takes only two values by using Lemma 6.1 in [8]. However, when  $p$  is not a prime number, it occurs that the limit function in the metric  $D_f$  takes more than two values and the results in this case will be reported in [6].

## §2. Convergence in the pointwise topology

Let  $p$  be a prime number and let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the set of all configurations  $a: \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$  with compact support. We define  $\delta \in \mathcal{P}$  as

$$\delta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (x = 0), \\ 0 & (x \neq 0). \end{cases}$$

Let  $L: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$  be a linear operator derived from the cellular automata rule (1.1) as follows:

$$(2.1) \quad (La)(x) = \sum_{j \in G} \alpha_j a(x + k_j) \quad \text{for } a \in \mathcal{P},$$

where  $G$  is a finite subset of  $\mathbb{Z}$  with  $\sharp G \geq 2$ ,  $k_j \in \mathbb{Z}^d$  ( $j \in G$ ) is a neighbouring site of origin,  $\alpha_k \in \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$  and the summation  $\sum$  is taken as the summation with mod  $p$  throughout this paper.

Let

$$X_n = \left\{ \left( \frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1] \mid x \in \mathbb{Z}^d, t \in \mathbb{Z}_+, 0 \leq t \leq p^n \right\}$$

for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $\{X_n\}$  is an increasing sequence, that is,

$$X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \cdots \subset X_n \subset X_{n+1} \subset \cdots.$$

For  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ , put

$$(2.2) \quad G_j = \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d \mid (L^j \delta)(\ell) \neq 0\}.$$

Define a map  $\psi_n$  from  $\mathcal{P}$  to the function space on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  for  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  by

$$(2.3) \quad (\psi_n(a))\left(\frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n}\right) = \begin{cases} (L^t a)(x) & \text{if } \left(\frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n}\right) \in X_n, \\ 0 & \text{if } \left(\frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n}\right) \in (\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]) \setminus X_n. \end{cases}$$

We shall quote the following useful lemma in order to consider the convergence of  $\psi_n(\delta)$ .

**Lemma 2.1** ([8], **Theorem 3.1**). *Let  $L$  be a linear operator derived from the cellular automata rule (1.1) with  $p$  prime. Then for  $j, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have*

$$(L^j p^n \delta)(x) = \begin{cases} (L^j \delta)(y) & \text{if there exists } y \text{ such that } p^n y = x, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

By using this lemma, we have

**Theorem 2.2.**  *$\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to a function on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  in the pointwise topology.*

*Proof.* By Lemma 2.1, we have  $(\psi_n(\delta))(\frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n}) = (\psi_{n+1}(\delta))(\frac{xp}{p^{n+1}}, \frac{tp}{p^{n+1}})$  for  $(\frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n}) \in X_n$ . So  $\{\psi_n\}$  is a bounded increasing sequence and there exists a limit function in the pointwise topology.  $\square$

The above theorem concerns  $\delta \in \mathcal{P}$ . Now for  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  with  $a(0) \neq 0$ , we shall consider the convergence of  $\psi_n(a)$ .

For a configuration  $a \in \mathcal{P}$ , put

$$l(a) = \max\{|i - j| + 1 \mid a(i) \neq 0 \text{ and } a(j) \neq 0\},$$

$$n_a = \min\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid p^n > l(a)\}.$$

The following lemma shows the relation between  $L^{jp^n+i}a$  and  $L^j\delta$ .

**Lemma 2.3.** *For  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  and  $j, n, i \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have*

$$(2.4) \quad (L^{jp^n+i}a)(x) = \sum_{\ell \in G_j} (L^j\delta)(\ell)(L^i a)(x - \ell p^n).$$

*Proof.* By the linearity of  $L$ , we have

$$(L^{jp^n+i}a)(x) = \sum_{i' \in \mathbb{Z}^d} (L^i a)(i')(L^{jp^n}\delta)(x - i').$$

For  $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ , put  $G' = \{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d \mid \ell = \frac{x-i'}{p^n} \text{ with } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } i' \in \mathbb{Z}^d\}$ . Then  $G_j$  defined in (2.2) is included in  $G'$  and  $(L^j\delta)(\ell) = 0$  holds for  $\ell \in G' \setminus G_j$  by the definition of  $G_j$ . Therefore by using Lemma 2.1, we have  $(L^{jp^n+i}a)(x) = \sum_{\ell \in G'} (L^i a)(x - \ell p^n)(L^j\delta)(\ell) = \sum_{\ell \in G_j} (L^i a)(x - \ell p^n)(L^j\delta)(\ell)$ .  $\square$

By referring to the above lemma, we shall define an operator  $T$  as follows.

Define a map  $S_{\ell,j}: \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d \times [\frac{j}{p}, \frac{j+1}{p}]$  by

$$(2.5) \quad S_{\ell,j}(x, t) = (\frac{x}{p}, \frac{t}{p}) + (\frac{\ell}{p}, \frac{j}{p})$$

as shown in Figure 2, where the positive direction of  $t$  (vertical) is downward. For a function  $g$  on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , by using maps  $S_{\ell,j}$  define a function  $Tg$  on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  by

$$(2.6) \quad Tg(y, q) = \sum_{\ell \in G_j} (L^j\delta)(\ell)g(S_{\ell,j}^{-1}(y, q))$$

for  $\frac{j}{p} < q \leq \frac{j+1}{p}$  with  $0 \leq j \leq p-1$  and

$$Tg(y, 0) = g(py, 0).$$

Then we have

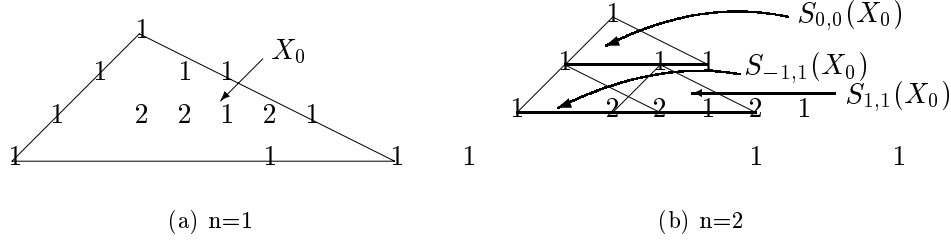


Figure 2: An example of maps  $S_{\ell,j}$  with  $La(x) = a(x-2) + a(x-1) + a(x+1) \pmod{3}$ .

**Proposition 2.4.** *The following relation holds for  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :*

$$T^n(\psi_1(a)) = T(\psi_n(a)) = \psi_{n+1}(a).$$

*Proof.* For  $(\frac{x}{p^{n+1}}, \frac{jp^n+i}{p^{n+1}}) \in X_{n+1}$  with  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $i \in \{0, \dots, p^n - 1\}$ , by using (2.3) and (2.4) we have

$$(\psi_{n+1}(a))(\frac{x}{p^{n+1}}, \frac{jp^n+i}{p^{n+1}}) = (L^{jp^n+i}a)(x) = \sum_{\ell \in G_j} (L^j \delta)(\ell)(L^i a)(x - \ell p^n).$$

By the relation  $(\psi_n a)(S_{\ell,j}^{-1}(\frac{x}{p^{n+1}}, \frac{jp^n+i}{p^{n+1}})) = (\psi_n a)(\frac{x-\ell p^n}{p^n}, \frac{i}{p^n}) = (L^i a)(x - \ell p^n)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} (T(\psi_n(a)))(\frac{x}{p^{n+1}}, \frac{jp^n+i}{p^{n+1}}) &= \sum_{\ell \in G_j} (L^j \delta)(\ell)(\psi_n(a))(S_{\ell,j}^{-1}(\frac{x}{p^{n+1}}, \frac{jp^n+i}{p^{n+1}})) \\ &= \sum_{\ell \in G_j} (L^j \delta)(\ell)(L^i a)(x - \ell p^n). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $(T(\psi_n(a)))(y, q) = (\psi_{n+1}(a))(y, q) = 0$  for  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1] \setminus X_{n+1}$ , we have  $T(\psi_n(a)) = \psi_{n+1}(a)$ , from which we also have  $T^n(\psi_1(a)) = \psi_{n+1}(a)$ .  $\square$

By using the above lemmas, we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.5.** *For  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  with  $a(0) \neq 0$ , we have the following assertions:*

- (1)  $\psi_n(a)$  converges to a function on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  in the pointwise topology.
- (2) The limit function  $g_a$  of the sequence  $\{\psi_n(a)\}$  in the pointwise topology is  $T$ -invariant, that is,  $Tg_a = g_a$ .
- (3) As for the limit functions  $g_\delta$  and  $g_a$  of  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}$  and  $\{\psi_n(a)\}$  respectively, we have  $a(0)g_\delta = g_a$ .

*Proof.* (1) For  $(\frac{xp^{n_a}}{p^n}, \frac{tp^{n_a}}{p^n}) \in X_{n-n_a}$ , with  $n > n_a$  and  $m > n$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.7) \quad (\psi_m(a))(\frac{xp^{n_a}}{p^n}, \frac{tp^{n_a}}{p^n}) &= (\psi_m(a))(\frac{xp^{n_a+m-n}}{p^m}, \frac{tp^{n_a+m-n}}{p^m}) \\
 &= (L^{tp^{n_a+m-n}}a)(p^{n_a+m-n}x) \\
 &= \sum_{\ell \in G_t} (L^t\delta)(\ell)a(p^{n_a+m-n}(x-\ell)) \\
 &= a(0)(L^t\delta)(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 2.3. So  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\psi_m(a))(\frac{xp^{n_a}}{p^n}, \frac{tp^{n_a}}{p^n}) = a(0)(L^t\delta)(x)$ .

For  $(y, q) \in (\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]) \setminus \bigcup_{k=n_a+1}^{\infty} X_k$ , we have

$$(2.8) \quad (\psi_n(a))(y, q) = 0 \quad \text{for any } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

by the definition of  $\psi_n$  and there exists  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\psi_n(a))(y, q)$ . So the sequence  $\{\psi_n(a)\}$  converges to a function on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  in the pointwise topology.

(2) By using the relations  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\psi_n(a))(y, q) = g_a(y, q)$  for each  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  and  $(T\psi_n)(a)(y, q) = (\psi_{n+1}(a))(y, q)$ , we have  $Tg_a = g_a$ .

(3) By equations (2.7), (2.8) and Theorem 2.2, we get the conclusion.  $\square$

Now we have investigated the convergence of  $\psi_n(a)$  in the pointwise topology. Since Takahashi investigated the limit set of the set  $K(n, \delta) = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{Z}^d \times \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid 0 \leq t \leq 2^n, (\psi_n(\delta))(x, t) \neq 0\}$  in the sense of Kuratowski limit, we shall consider the characteristic function corresponding to the set  $\frac{K(n, \delta)}{p^n} = \{(\frac{x}{p^n}, \frac{t}{p^n}) \mid (x, t) \in K(n, \delta)\}$  and the limit function in the pointwise topology. As shown in the following theorem, the limit function in the pointwise topology is the characteristic function corresponding to the limit set in the sense of set theory, where  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$  and  $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$  are the same.

**Theorem 2.6.** *For  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  with  $a(0) \neq 0$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let*

$$(\phi_n(a))(y, q) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (\psi_n(a))(y, q) \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } (\psi_n(a))(y, q) = 0. \end{cases}$$

*Then*

- (1)  $(\phi_n(a))(y, q)$  converges to a function on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  in the pointwise topology.
- (2) The limit function  $\phi_a$  of the sequence  $\{\phi_n(a)\}$  in the pointwise topology is the characteristic function corresponding to the limit set in the sense of the set theory, that is,  $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$ , which is the same as the set  $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}$ .



- (3) *As for the limit functions  $\phi_\delta$  and  $\phi_a$  of  $\{\phi_n(\delta)\}$  and  $\{\phi_n(a)\}$  respectively, we have  $\phi_\delta = \phi_a$ .*

*Proof.* The proof is done in a similar way to that of Theorem 2.5.  $\square$

As shown in the above theorems, the limit function of  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}$  in the pointwise topology does not correspond to the characteristic function of the limit set in the sense of Kuratowski limit. However, the results of Willson [10] and Takahashi [8] indicate the existence of some topology in which  $\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to a function  $f_\delta$  corresponding to the limit set  $Y_\delta$  of  $\frac{K(n,\delta)}{p^n}$  in the sense of Kuratowski limit. So we shall investigate the topological space in which  $\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to a function related to  $1_{Y_\delta}$ . Since  $\psi_n(a)$  and  $1_{Y_\delta}$  are upper semi-continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , we introduce the space  $USC$  of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  and investigate the topology in which  $\psi_n(\delta)$  converges to the function related to  $1_{Y_\delta}$ .

### §3. Metrics in the space $USC$

In this section, we shall introduce two metrics  $d_f, D_f$  in the space of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on a compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , which have some relation to the convergence of  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}$  to  $1_{Y_\delta}$ . Let  $USC$  be the space of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , where  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions mean upper semi-continuous functions embedded in  $\mathbb{R}$ -valued function spaces. For functions  $f, g \in USC$ , the order  $f \geq g$  is defined by  $f(y, q) \geq g(y, q)$  for any  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  by considering  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  as a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ . For functions  $\{f_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \subset USC$  having an upper bound, let

$$g_1(y, q) = \inf\{g(y, q) \mid g \in USC, g \geq f_\lambda \text{ for any } \lambda \in \Lambda\}$$

and

$$g_2(y, q) = \inf\{f_\lambda(y, q) \mid \text{for any } \lambda \in \Lambda\}.$$

Then  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  belong to  $USC$  and  $g_1$  is the least upper bound function  $\bigvee f_\lambda$  and  $g_2$  is the greatest lower bound function  $\bigwedge f_\lambda$  in  $USC$ . So the space  $USC$  is an order complete lattice.

Let  $K$  be a compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  and  $(y_0, q_0)$  be a point of  $(\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]) \setminus K$ . Let

$$USC|_K = \{g \in USC \mid \text{support of } g \subset K\}.$$

By using the Hausdorff distance  $D(A, B)$  of non-empty compact sets  $A$  and  $B$  in  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , we shall define the pseudodistance  $D_0(A, B)$  of  $A$  and  $B$  in  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  by

$$D_0(A, B) = D(A \cup \{(y_0, q_0)\}, B \cup \{(y_0, q_0)\})$$

and metrics  $d_f$ ,  $D_f$  in  $USC|_K$  as follows:

$$d_f(g_1, g_2) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq p-1} D_0(\overline{g_1^{-1}(j)}, \overline{g_2^{-1}(j)}),$$

$$D_f(g_1, g_2) = \max_{1 \leq s \leq p-1} D_0(g_1^{-1}[s+], g_2^{-1}[s+]),$$

for  $g_1, g_2 \in USC|_K$ , where  $g^{-1}[s+] = \{(x, t) \mid g(x, t) \geq s\}$  and  $\overline{g_1^{-1}(j)}$  is the closure of the set  $g_1^{-1}(j) = \{(x, t) \mid g(x, t) = j\}$ . It is easy to see that  $d_f$  and  $D_f$  satisfy the axioms of metric in  $USC|_K$ .

As for the relation between distance  $D$  and pseudodistance  $D_0$ , we can easily show the following

**Proposition 3.1.** *For compact sets  $A$  and  $B$  in  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , we have the following:*

(1) *If both  $A$  and  $B$  are non-empty subsets of  $K$ , then*

$$D_0(A, B) = D(A, B).$$

(2) *If both  $A$  and  $B$  are empty sets, then*

$$D_0(A, B) = 0.$$

Concerning the Hausdorff distance, we shall recall the following lemmas.

**Lemma 3.2.** *Let  $A_1, A_2, \dots$  and  $B_1, B_2, \dots$  be non-empty compact subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$  included in a fixed compact set. Then the following relation holds:*

$$D(\overline{\cup_j A_j}, \overline{\cup_j B_j}) \leq \max_j D(A_j, B_j)$$

**Lemma 3.3.** *Let  $\{A_n\}_n$  be a monotone decreasing sequence of non-empty compact subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^d \times [0, 1]$ , that is,  $A_n \supset A_{n+1}$  and satisfy*

$$D(A_n, A_m) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n, m \rightarrow \infty.$$

*Then the following relation holds:*

$$D(A_n, \bigcap_{m \geq 1} A_m) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

By using above lemmas, we have

**Proposition 3.4.** *For  $f_n \in USC|_K$ , suppose  $d_f(f_n, f_m) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ . Then for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , there exists the least upper bound  $g_n = \bigvee_{k \geq n} f_k$  in  $USC|_K$  and we have the following assertions:*

(1)  $D_f(g_n, g_m) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ ,

(2)  $D_f(f_n, g_n) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

*Proof.* Since the support  $f_n$  is contained in a compact set  $K$  and  $f_n$  is bounded, there exists the least upper bound  $\bigvee_{k \geq n} f_k$ . By assumption,

$$D_0(\overline{f_n^{-1}(j)}, \overline{f_m^{-1}(j)}) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for all } j \in \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . So for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for  $n, m > n_0$ ,

$$D_0(\overline{f_n^{-1}(j)}, \overline{f_m^{-1}(j)}) < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } j \in \{1, 2, \dots, p-1\}.$$

Therefore by Lemma 3.2 and  $f_n^{-1}[s+] = \bigcup_{s \leq j \leq p-1} \overline{f_n^{-1}(j)}$ ,

$$D_0(f_n^{-1}[s+], f_m^{-1}[s+]) \leq \max_{s \leq j \leq p-1} D_0(\overline{f_n^{-1}(j)}, \overline{f_m^{-1}(j)}) < \varepsilon$$

holds for  $n, m > n_0$ . By using the relation  $g_n^{-1}[s+] = \overline{\bigcup_{k \geq n} f_k^{-1}[s+]}$  and Lemma 3.2, we get

$$D_0(g_n^{-1}[s+], g_m^{-1}[s+]) < \varepsilon \quad \text{for } n, m > n_0,$$

which implies (1). Put

$$\begin{aligned} D_{0,r}(A, B) &= \sup\{d(A \cup \{(y_0, q_0)\}, y) \mid y \in B \cup \{(y_0, q_0)\}\}, \\ D_{0,\ell}(A, B) &= \sup\{d(x, B \cup \{(y_0, q_0)\}) \mid x \in A \cup \{(y_0, q_0)\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $D_0(A, B) = \max\{D_{0,\ell}(A, B), D_{0,r}(A, B)\}$  and

$$D_{0,\ell}(f_n^{-1}[s+], g_n^{-1}[s+]) = 0 \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

By  $D_{0,r}(f_n^{-1}[s+], g_n^{-1}[s+]) \leq \sup_{m \geq n} D_0(f_n^{-1}[s+], f_m^{-1}[s+])$ ,

$$D_{0,r}(f_n^{-1}[s+], g_n^{-1}[s+]) < \varepsilon \quad \text{for } n > n_0$$

holds. So  $D_0(f_n^{-1}[s+], g_n^{-1}[s+]) < \varepsilon$ , which implies (2).  $\square$

**Theorem 3.5.** For  $f_n \in USC|_K$ , suppose  $d_f(f_n, f_m) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ . Let  $g = \bigwedge_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigvee_{n \geq k} f_n$ . Then we have

$$D_f(f_n, g) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

*Proof.* Put  $g_n = \bigvee_{k \geq n} f_k$ . Then  $g_n^{-1}[s+] \supset g_{n+1}^{-1}[s+]$  and

$$g^{-1}[s+] = \bigcap_{m \geq 1} g_m^{-1}[s+]$$

hold. By using the relation

$$\begin{aligned} D_0(f_n^{-1}[s+], g^{-1}[s+]) &= D_0(f_n^{-1}[s+], \bigcap_{m \geq 1} g_m^{-1}[s+]) \\ &\leq D_0(f_n^{-1}[s+], g_n^{-1}[s+]) + D_0(g_n^{-1}[s+], \bigcap_{m \geq 1} g_m^{-1}[s+]), \end{aligned}$$

we get the conclusion by Proposition 3.4 and Lemma 3.3.  $\square$

*Remark 1.* We don't know whether the metric space  $(USC|_K, d_f)$ , or  $(USC|_K, D_f)$  is complete or not. However, Theorem 3.5 shows that any Cauchy sequence in  $(USC|_K, d_f)$  converges to an element in  $USC|_K$  in the metric  $D_f$ .

#### §4. Convergence of $\psi_n(\delta)$ in case of $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$

In this section, we will consider the convergence of  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}_n$  in the space of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on a compact subset of  $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ . At first we give some notations.

Let  $\alpha_k$  be as defined in (2.1). Suppose that at least one of  $\alpha_k$  is nonzero. Then put

$$\begin{aligned} k_- &= \min\{k \in G \mid \alpha_k \neq 0\}, \\ k_+ &= \max\{k \in G \mid \alpha_k \neq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$k_0 = k_+ - k_-.$$

For  $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, p\}$  and  $i \in \{1, \dots, jk_0 + 1\}$ , put

$$(4.1) \quad r_j = j + \frac{j(j-1)}{2}k_0$$

and  $\ell = r_j + i$ .

Then the map  $S_{\ell,j}$  defined by (2.5) with double suffix can be reindexed with single suffix for those satisfying  $S_{\ell,j}(X_0) \subset X_0$  ( $X_0$  is defined in (4.4)) as follows:

$$(4.2) \quad S_{\ell}(y, q) = \left(\frac{y}{p}, \frac{q}{p}\right) + \left(\frac{-jk_+ + i - 1}{p}, \frac{j}{p}\right).$$

Put

$$c_{\ell} = L^j \delta(-jk_+ + i - 1)$$

with  $\ell = r_j + i$  and

$$\Lambda = \{\ell \in \{1, \dots, r_p\} \mid c_{\ell} \neq 0\}.$$

Then for  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$  satisfying  $\frac{j}{p} \leq q \leq \frac{j+1}{p}$  with  $0 \leq j \leq p-1$ , we have

$$(4.3) \quad (\psi_{n+1}(\delta))(y, q) = \sum_{\ell=r_j+1}^{r_{j+1}} c_{\ell}(\psi_n(\delta))(S_{\ell}^{-1}(y, q))$$

by using (2.3), (2.6) and Proposition 2.4.

Let  $X_0$  be the smallest convex subset of  $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$  containing the support of  $\psi_1(\delta)$ , that is,

$$(4.4) \quad X_0 = \{(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \mid 0 \leq q \leq 1, -qk_+ \leq y \leq -qk_-\}.$$

Then for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , the support of  $\psi_n(\delta)$  is contained in  $X_0$  and for  $\ell \in \Lambda$ ,  $S_\ell(X_0)$  is also contained in  $X_0$ . So we consider the space  $USC|_{X_0}$  and the metrics  $d_f, D_f$  in  $USC|_{X_0}$  as in Section 3 and prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.1.** *For  $\psi_n(\delta) \in USC|_{X_0}$ , we have the following:*

- (1)  $d_f(\psi_n(\delta), \psi_m(\delta)) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (2) Put  $f_\delta = \bigwedge_{k \geq 1} \bigvee_{n \geq k} \psi_n(\delta)$ , where  $\bigwedge$  and  $\bigvee$  are lattice operations in  $USC$ . Then we have

$$D_f(\psi_n(\delta), f_\delta) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Since the proof of the theorem is pretty complicated, we shall describe the strategy of the proof.

#### 4.1. Strategy of proof

Roughly speaking, our fundamental idea is to show the estimate

$$(4.5) \quad d_f(\psi_{n+1}, \psi_{m+1}) \leq \frac{1}{p} d_f(\psi_n, \psi_m).$$

Indeed, if  $\{(S_\ell(X_0))^\circ\}_{\ell \in \Lambda}$  is mutually disjoint, the inequality (4.5) can be verified without too much work, where  $(S_\ell(X_0))^\circ$  is the interior of  $S_\ell(X_0)$ . However, we cannot prove (4.5) if  $\{(S_\ell(X_0))^\circ\}_{\ell \in \Lambda}$  are mutually overlapped. So we introduce an auxiliary quantity  $M_0^{n,n'}$  and show the following estimates:

$$\text{M-1)} \quad d_f(\psi_{n+1}(\delta), \psi_{n'+1}(\delta)) \leq \frac{1}{p} M_0^{n,n'} \quad (\text{Proposition 4.5});$$

$$\text{M-2)} \quad M_0^{n+1,n'+1} \leq \frac{1}{p} M_0^{n,n'} \quad (\text{Proposition 4.6}).$$

$M_0^{n,n'}$  is devised to compensate the fact that  $\{(S_\ell(X_0))^\circ\}_{\ell \in \Lambda}$  may overlap mutually. To define  $M_0^{n,n'}$ , we use two divisions  $\{E_\gamma\}$  and  $\{A_{b,j,s}\}$  of  $X_0$  and functions  $\{h_v^n\}$ .

#### 4.2. The definition of $\{E_\gamma\}$ and $\{A_{b,j,s}\}$

We shall divide  $X_0$  into subsets  $\{E_\gamma\}$  and  $\{A_{b,j,s}\}$  as follows (see Figure 3).  
Let

$$\Gamma = \{(1, j, s) \mid 1 \leq s \leq pk_0, 1 \leq j \leq s\} \cup \{(2, j, s) \mid 2 \leq s \leq pk_0, 1 \leq j \leq s-1\}.$$

We define  $\{E_\gamma\} (\gamma \in \Gamma)$  as follows:

In case of  $\gamma = (1, j, s) \in \Gamma$ , let

$$E_\gamma = \{(y, q) \mid \frac{s-1}{pk_0} \leq q \leq \frac{s}{pk_0}, -k_+q + \frac{j-1}{p} \leq y \leq -k_-q - \frac{s-j}{p}\};$$

in case of  $\gamma = (2, j, s) \in \Gamma$

$$E_\gamma = \{(y, q) \mid \frac{s-1}{pk_0} \leq q \leq \frac{s}{pk_0}, -k_-q - \frac{s-j}{p} \leq y \leq -k_+q + \frac{j}{p}\}.$$

Let for  $1 \leq s \leq k_0$  and  $1 \leq j \leq s$ ,

$$A_{1,j,s} = \{(y, q) \mid \frac{s-1}{k_0} \leq q \leq \frac{s}{k_0}, -k_+q + \frac{j-1}{p} \leq y \leq -k_-q - \frac{s-j}{p}\}$$

and for  $2 \leq s \leq k_0$  and  $1 \leq j \leq s-1$ ,

$$A_{2,j,s} = \{(y, q) \mid \frac{s-1}{k_0} \leq q \leq \frac{s}{k_0}, -k_-q - \frac{s-j}{p} \leq y \leq -k_+q + \frac{j}{p}\}.$$

Then we have the following properties.

**Proposition 4.2.** (1) *The sets  $\{E_\gamma\}$  have the following properties.*

E-1) *For  $\gamma = (b, j, s), \gamma' = (b, j', s) \in \Gamma$ ,  $E_\gamma$  is the shift of  $E_{\gamma'}$  in the the first coordinate direction for any  $s$  and  $b \in \{1, 2\}$ .*

E-2)  *$E_\gamma^\circ \cap E_{\gamma'}^\circ = \emptyset$  if  $\gamma \neq \gamma'$ .*

E-3) *If  $(S_\ell(X_0))^\circ \cap (S_{\ell'}(X_0))^\circ \neq \emptyset$ , then  $S_\ell(X_0) \cap S_{\ell'}(X_0)$  is the union of some  $E_\gamma$ 's.*

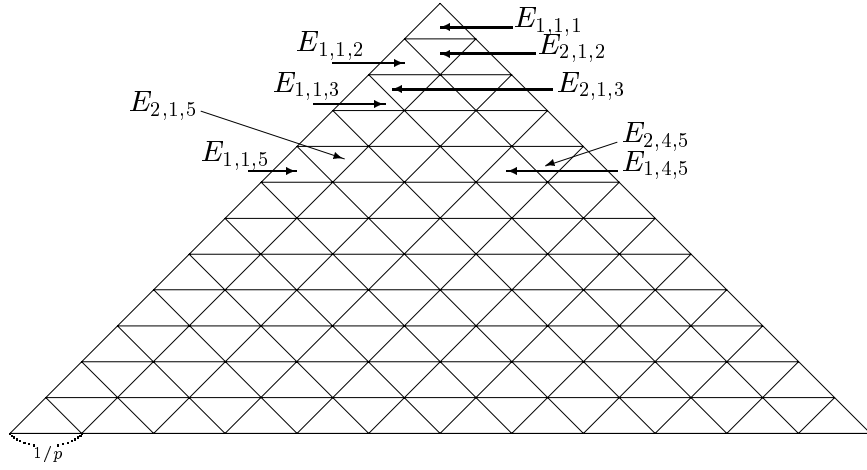
E-4)  *$X_0 = \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} E_\gamma$ .*

(2) *The sets  $\{A_{b,j,s}\}_{b,j,s}$  have the following properties.*

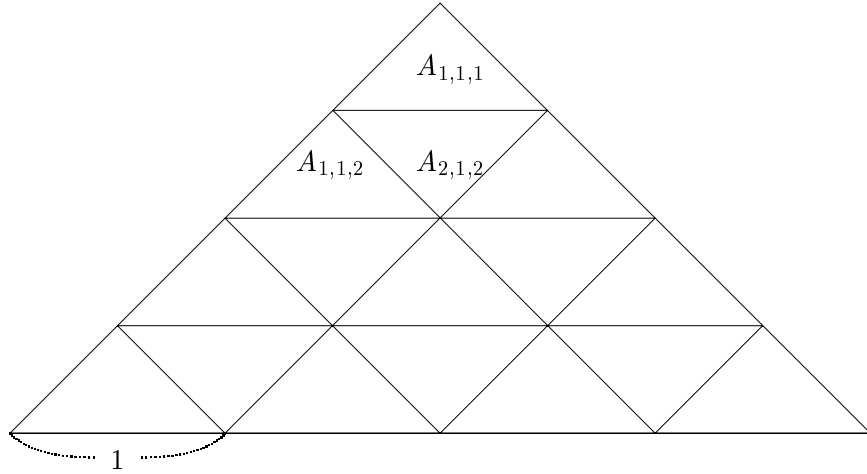
A-1) *For any  $A_{b,j,s}$ , there exist  $\gamma \in \Gamma$  and  $\ell \in \{1, \dots, r_p\}$  such that  $A_{b,j,s} = S_\ell^{-1}(E_\gamma)$ .*

A-2)  *$X_0 = \bigcup_{b=1}^2 \bigcup_{s=1}^{k_0} \bigcup_{j=1}^s A_{b,j,s}$ .*

A-3)  *$A_{b,j,s}^\circ \cap A_{b',j',s'}^\circ = \emptyset$  if  $(b, j, s) \neq (b', j', s')$ .*



(a) The locations of  $E_{1,1,1}$ ,  $E_{1,1,2}$ ,  $E_{2,1,2}$ ,  $E_{1,1,3}$ ,  $E_{2,1,3}$ ,  $E_{1,4,5}$ ,  $E_{2,4,5}$ ,  $E_{1,1,5}$  and  $E_{2,1,5}$ .



(b) The locations of  $A_{1,1,1}$ ,  $A_{1,1,2}$  and  $A_{2,1,2}$ .

Figure 3:  $\{E_\gamma\}_\gamma$  and  $\{A_{2,j,s}\}_{2,j,s}$  for  $La(x) = a(x-2) + a(x-1) + a(x+1) + a(x+2) \pmod{3}$ .

*Proof.* By the definition, we can easily get the result.  $\square$

Put

$$\Lambda_\gamma = \{\ell \in \Lambda \mid E_\gamma \subset S_\ell(X_0)\}$$

for  $\gamma \in \Gamma$  and let  $\ell_\gamma \in \Lambda_\gamma$  be the minimum number in  $\Lambda_\gamma$ . Then equation (4.3) can be rewritten as follow:

$$(4.6) \quad (\psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma})(y, q) = \sum_{\ell \in \Lambda_\gamma} c_\ell(\psi_n(\delta))(S_\ell^{-1}(y, q)),$$

where  $\sum_{\ell \in \Lambda_\gamma} b_\ell$  means 0 if  $\Lambda_\gamma = \emptyset$ . Then (4.3) and (4.6) is the same, since the left side of (4.6) is zero if  $\Lambda_\gamma = \emptyset$ .

If  $(\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(j)$  and  $(\psi_{m+1}(\delta))^{-1}(j)$  are nonempty and  $\#\Lambda_\gamma = 1$ , then by using (4.6) for  $j = c_\ell \times j' \pmod{p}$

$$\begin{aligned} & D((\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(j) \cap E_\gamma, (\psi_{m+1}(\delta))^{-1}(j) \cap E_\gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{p} D((\psi_n(\delta))^{-1}(j') \cap S_{\ell_\gamma}^{-1}(E_\gamma), (\psi_m(\delta))^{-1}(j') \cap S_{\ell_\gamma}^{-1}(E_\gamma)). \end{aligned}$$

Though equation (4.2) is useful to prove the convergence of  $\{\psi_n\}$ , (4.2) does not hold if  $\#\Lambda_\gamma > 1$ . So we introduce the function  $h_v^n$ .

### 4.3. The definition of $\{h_v^n\}$ and their fundamental properties

We shall define the function  $h_v^n$  as follows. Put

$$\begin{aligned} V = & \{v = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m) \mid m \in \mathbb{N}, \gamma_1 \in \Gamma \text{ with } \#\Lambda_{\gamma_1} \geq 1, \gamma_k \in \Gamma \\ & \text{with } \#\Lambda_{\gamma_k} \geq 1 \text{ and } S_{\ell_{\gamma_{k-1}}}(E_{\gamma_k}) \subset E_{\gamma_{k-1}} \text{ for any } k \in \{2, \dots, m\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

For  $v = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m) \in V$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , define

$$\begin{aligned} (4.7) \quad h_v^n(y, q) = & \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_m \in \Lambda_{\gamma_m}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_m} \\ & \times (\psi_n(\delta))(S_{\ell_m}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1} S_{\ell_{\gamma_1}} \dots S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}(y, q)) 1_{S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y, q) \end{aligned}$$

for  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ .

When  $v = (\gamma)$ ,  $h_v^n$  satisfies

$$h_v^n(y, q) = \sum_{\ell \in \Lambda_\gamma} c_\ell(\psi_n(\delta))(S_\ell^{-1} S_{\ell_\gamma}(y, q)) 1_{S_{\ell_\gamma}^{-1}(E_\gamma)}(y, q),$$



and

$$h_v^n(S_{\ell_\gamma}^{-1}(y, q)) = (\psi_{n+1}(\delta))(y, q)1_{E_\gamma}(y, q)$$

for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Since the length of  $v$  is one,  $h_v^n$  has the relation with  $\psi_{n+1}$ .

If the length of  $v$  is  $m$ , then  $h_v^n$  has the relation with  $\psi_{n+m}$  and this is useful in estimating the metric  $d_f(h_v^n, h_v^{n'})$  as shown in the following Lemma.

**Lemma 4.3.** *For  $v = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_m) \in V$ ,  $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  and  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ , put*

$$F_k(y, q) = S_{\ell_{\gamma_1}}(S_{\ell_{\gamma_2}}(\dots(S_{\ell_{\gamma_k}}(y, q))\dots)).$$

Then we have

(1) for  $(y, q) \in F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})$ ,

$$h_v^n(F_m^{-1}(y, q)) = (\psi_{n+m}(\delta))(y, q)1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y, q)$$

and

(2) if the sets  $\{j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\} \mid (h_v^n)^{-1}(j) = \emptyset\}$  and  $\{j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\} \mid (h_v^{n'})^{-1}(j) = \emptyset\}$  are the same, then

$$d_f(h_v^n, h_v^{n'}) = p^m d_f(\psi_{n+m}(\delta)1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}, \psi_{n'+m}(\delta)1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})})$$

for any  $n, n' \in \mathbb{N}$ .

*Proof.* (1) By using (4.6) and (4.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & h_v^n(F_m^{-1}(y, q)) \\ &= \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_m \in \Lambda_{\gamma_m}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_m} (\psi_n(\delta))(S_{\ell_m}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1}(y, q))1_{S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(F_m^{-1}(y, q)) \\ &= \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_{m-1} \in \Lambda_{\gamma_{m-1}}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_{m-1}} \\ & \quad \times (\psi_{n+1}(\delta))(S_{\ell_{m-1}}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1}(y, q))1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y, q) \\ & \quad \vdots \\ &= (\psi_{n+m}(\delta))(y, q)1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y, q). \end{aligned}$$

(2) By the assumption, if  $(h_v^n)^{-1}(j) \neq \emptyset$ , then

$$D_0((h_v^n)^{-1}(j), (h_v^{n'})^{-1}(j)) = D((h_v^n)^{-1}(j), (h_v^{n'})^{-1}(j))$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 (h_v^n)^{-1}(j) &= \{(y, q) \mid h_v^n(y, q) = j\} \\
 &= \{(y, q) \mid (\psi_{n+m}(\delta))(F_m(y, q))1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(F_m(y, q)) = j\} \\
 &= \{F_m^{-1}(y', q') \mid (\psi_{n+m}(\delta))(y', q')1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y', q') = j\} \\
 (4.8) \quad &= F_m^{-1}(\{(y', q') \mid (\psi_{n+m}(\delta))(y', q')1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y', q') = j\})
 \end{aligned}$$

hold. If both  $(h_v^n)^{-1}(j)$  and  $(h_v^{n'})^{-1}(j)$  are empty, then

$$(4.9) \quad D_0((h_v^n)^{-1}(j), (h_v^{n'})^{-1}(j)) = 0$$

holds. So the relations (4.8) and (4.9) imply

$$d_f(h_v^n, h_v^{n'}) = p^m d_f(\psi_{n+m}(\delta)1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}, \psi_{n'+m}(\delta)1_{F_{m-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}).$$

□

In Lemma 4.3 (2), we put assumption that the sets  $\{j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\} \mid (h_v^n)^{-1}(j) = \emptyset\}$  and  $\{j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\} \mid (h_v^{n'})^{-1}(j) = \emptyset\}$  are the same. However, this is true for sufficiently large  $n, n'$ , which is proved by using the following proposition and Lemma 4.3 (1).

**Proposition 4.4.** *For sufficiently large  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , the following assertions are equivalent for any  $v = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{m_v}) \in V$ ,  $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$ .*

- (1)  $(\psi_{n+m_v}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap (F_{m_v-1}(E_{\gamma_{m_v}}))^\circ \neq \emptyset$ .
- (2)  $(\psi_{n+m_v+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap (F_{m_v-1}(E_{\gamma_{m_v}}))^\circ \neq \emptyset$ .

The proof is given in Section 5.

#### 4.4. The definition of $\{M_0^{n,n'}\}$ and their properties

By using  $h_v^n$ , we shall define  $M_0^{n,n'}$  by

$$M_0^{n,n'} = \sup\{d_f(h_v^n, h_v^{n'}) \mid v \in V\}.$$

Then we have the following crucial estimates in Propositions 4.5 and 4.6.

**Proposition 4.5.** (1)  $\sup\{M_0^{n,n'} \mid n, n' \in \mathbb{N}\} < \infty$ .

- (2)  $d_f(\psi_{n+1}(\delta), \psi_{n'+1}(\delta)) \leq \frac{1}{p} M_0^{n,n'}$  holds for sufficiently large  $n, n' \in \mathbb{N}$ .

*Proof.* (1) Put  $c = \sup\{d((y_0, q_0), (y, q)) \mid (y, q) \in X_0\}$ , where  $(y_0, q_0) \notin X_0$  is the point defining the pseudodistance  $D_0$  as shown in Section 3 and  $d(\cdot, \cdot)$  is the Euclidean distance in  $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ . Then  $c$  is finite, since  $X_0$  is a bounded set. For any  $g, f \in USC|_{X_0}$  and  $j \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ ,

$$D_0(g^{-1}(j), f^{-1}(j)) \leq \max\{c, |X_0|\},$$

where  $|X_0|$  is a diameter of  $X_0$ . So we have

$$\sup\{M_0^{n, n'} \mid n, n' \in \mathbb{N}\} < \max\{c, |X_0|\}.$$

(2) By the definition,

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{aligned} d_f(\psi_{n+1}(\delta), \psi_{n'+1}(\delta)) \\ = \max_{1 \leq \ell \leq p-1} D_0((\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell), (\psi_{n'+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell)). \end{aligned}$$

By using Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 3.2,

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} D_0((\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell), (\psi_{n'+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell)) \\ \leq \max_{\gamma \in \Gamma} D_0((\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma, (\psi_{n'+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

For sufficiently large  $n, n'$ , we have by Proposition 4.4 and by Lemma 4.3 (2)

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} D_0((\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma, (\psi_{n'+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma) &\leq d_f(\psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma}, \psi_{n'+1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{p} d_f(h_v^n, h_v^{n'}). \end{aligned}$$

By using the inequalities (4.10), (4.11) and (4.12), we get the conclusion.  $\square$

**Proposition 4.6.** *For sufficiently large  $n, n'$ , we have*

$$M_0^{n+1, n'+1} \leq \frac{1}{p} M_0^{n, n'}.$$

*Proof.* For  $v = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m) \in V$ , let  $F_m$  be as defined in Lemma 4.3. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h_v^{n+1}(y, q) &= \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_m \in \Lambda_{\gamma_m}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_m} \\ &\quad \times (\psi_{n+1}(\delta))(S_{\ell_m}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1} F_m(y, q)) 1_{S_{\ell_m}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})}(y, q). \end{aligned}$$

For  $E_{\gamma_{m+1}} \subset S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})$ , let  $v_{\gamma_{m+1}} = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{m+1})$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& h_v^{n+1}(y, q) 1_{E_{\gamma_{m+1}}}(y, q) \\
&= \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_m \in \Lambda_{\gamma_m}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_m}(\psi_{n+1}(\delta))(S_{\ell_m}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1} F_m(y, q)) 1_{E_{\gamma_{m+1}}}(y, q) \\
&= \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_{m+1} \in \Lambda_{\gamma_{m+1}}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_{m+1}}(\psi_n(\delta))(S_{\ell_{m+1}}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1} F_m(y, q)) 1_{E_{\gamma_{m+1}}}(y, q) \\
&= \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_{m+1} \in \Lambda_{\gamma_{m+1}}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_{m+1}} \\
&\quad \times (\psi_n(\delta))(S_{\ell_{m+1}}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1} F_m S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}} S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(y, q)) 1_{S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_{m+1}})}(S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(y, q)) \\
&= h_{v_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^n(S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(y, q)) 1_{S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_{m+1}})}(S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(y, q)).
\end{aligned}$$

By using above equations, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(h_v^{n+1})^{-1}(j) &= \bigcup_{E_{\gamma_{m+1}} \subset S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})} \{(y, q) \mid h_{v_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^n(S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{-1}(y, q)) = j\} \\
&= \bigcup_{E_{\gamma_{m+1}} \subset S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})} S_{\ell_{\gamma_{m+1}}}(\{(y', q') \mid h_{v_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^n(y', q') = j\}),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$d_f(h_v^{n+1}, h_v^{n'+1}) \leq \frac{1}{p} \max\{d_f(h_{v_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^n, h_{v_{\gamma_{m+1}}}^{n'}) \mid \gamma_{m+1} \subset S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m})\},$$

for sufficiently large  $n, n'$  satisfying the condition in Proposition 4.4. So we get the conclusion.  $\square$

#### 4.5. Proof of Theorem 4.1

By using above propositions, we shall prove Theorem 4.1.

(1) By Propositions 4.5 (2) and 4.6, we have

$$\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} M_0^{n, m} = 0.$$

By Proposition 4.5 (1), we have

$$d_f(\psi_{n+1}(\delta), \psi_{m+1}(\delta)) \leq \frac{1}{p} M_0^{n, m}.$$

So we obtain the conclusion.

(2) We get the result from (1) and Theorem 3.5.  $\square$

### §5. Proof of Proposition 4.4

In this section, we shall prove Proposition 4.4. We will prove it in the case of  $m_v = 1$ , since in the other case the proof is similar to the case of  $m_v = 1$ .

At first, we shall consider the property of  $\psi_n(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ}$ .

**Lemma 5.1.** *Let  $\gamma \in \Gamma$  and suppose that  $\psi_n(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} = 0$  for some  $n \geq 2$ . Then  $\psi_{n-1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} = 0$ .*

*Proof.* It is clear by the relation

$$\psi_{n-1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ}\left(\frac{x}{p^{n-1}}, \frac{t}{p^{n-1}}\right) = \psi_n(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ}\left(\frac{px}{p^n}, \frac{pt}{p^n}\right).$$

□

In order to prove Lemma 5.4, we prepare the following Lemmas 5.2 and 5.3.

**Lemma 5.2.** *For  $s \in \{2, \dots, k_0\}$ ,  $b \in \{1, 2\}$ ,  $m, n' \geq 1$ ,  $\beta_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  ( $\ell = 1, \dots, m$ ) and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  satisfying  $p^{n-3} > 2k_0$ , suppose that*

$$(5.1) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell (\psi_n(\delta)1_{A_{b,\ell,s}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) = 0$$

and

$$(5.2) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell (\psi_{n+n'}(\delta)1_{E_{b,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s-1)+1}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) = 0$$

hold for any  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ . Then

$$(5.3) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell (\psi_{n+n'}(\delta)1_{A_{b,\ell,s}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) = 0$$

holds for any  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ .

*Proof.* At first consider the case of  $b = 2$ . Put  $t_0 = \min\{t \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } (x/p^n, t/p^n) \in A_{2,\ell,s}^\circ\}$  and set

$$B_\ell = \{(y, q) \in A_{2,\ell,s}^\circ \mid q \geq t_0/p^n\} \quad (\text{see Figure 4}).$$

Then by (5.1) and Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell (\psi_{n+n'}(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell,s}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, \frac{t_0 p^{n'}}{p^{n+n'}}) = 0$$

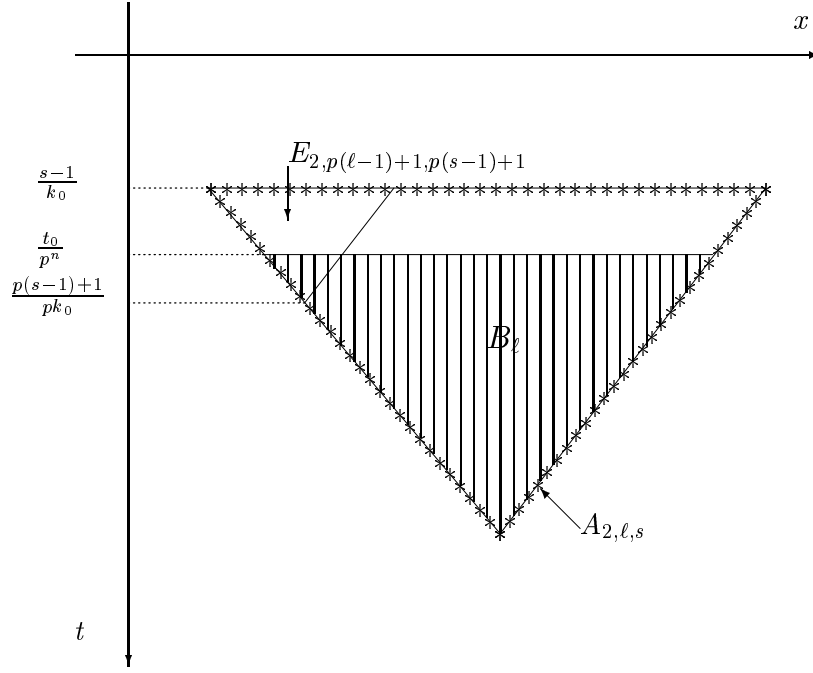


Figure 4: The positions of  $B_\ell$ ,  $E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s-1)+1}$  and  $A_{2,\ell,s}$ .

for any  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Hence  $\sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell(\psi_{n+n'}(\delta)1_{B_\ell})(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0$  by (2.1) and (2.3). So we shall only show

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell(\psi_{n+n'}(\delta)1_{(A_{2,\ell,s}^\circ \setminus (B_\ell \cup E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s-1)+1}^\circ))})(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0.$$

To do so, note that the equations  $(\psi_{n+n'}(\delta))((x-i)/p^{n+n'}, t/p^{n+n'}) = 0$  for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, k_0\}$  and  $(\psi_{n+n'}(\delta))((x-k_+)/p^{n+n'}, (t+1)/p^{n+n'}) = 0$  imply  $(\psi_{n+n'}(\delta))(x/p^{n+n'}, t/p^{n+n'}) = 0$ . By virtue of this property, beginning from the lower left corner to the upper right corner, we can successively verify that

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^m \beta_\ell(\psi_{n+n'}(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell,s}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) = 0$$

at every lattice point  $(y, q)$  in  $(A_{2,\ell,s}^\circ \setminus (B_\ell \cup E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s-1)+1}^\circ)) \cap X_{n+n'}$ . For the case  $b = 1$ , we can prove in a similar way that (5.3) holds.  $\square$

Let

$$(5.4) \quad n_0 = \min\{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid k_0 + 1 < p^{n-3}\}.$$

Then it is easy to show that  $E_\gamma \cap X_n \neq \emptyset$  holds for any  $\gamma \in \Gamma$  and any  $n \geq n_0$ .

**Lemma 5.3.** *Let  $\gamma = (b, j, s) \in \Gamma$  satisfy  $E_\gamma \subset \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{r_p} S_\ell(X_0)$ . Then there exist an infinite sequence  $\{s_k\}_k$  and a finite or infinite sequence  $\{\{\beta_\ell^k\}_{\ell=1}^{s_k-b+1}\}_k$  satisfying the following (1)  $\sim$  (3).*

*(If  $b = 1$ ,  $\{\{\beta_\ell^k\}_{\ell=1}^{s_k-b+1}\}_k$  is an infinite sequence. If  $b = 2$ , then  $\{\beta_\ell^k\}_{\ell=1}^{s_k-b+1}$  is defined as long as  $s_k \geq 2$  ( $\Leftrightarrow s_k - b + 1 \geq 1$ ). )*

(1)  $s_1 = s \pmod{k_0}$ ,  $s_{k+1} = p(s_k - 1) + 1 \pmod{k_0}$ ,  $s_k \in \{1, \dots, k_0\}$  and  $\beta_\ell^k \in \mathbb{Z}_p$  for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\ell \in \{1, \dots, s_k - b + 1\}$ .

(2) For any  $(y, q) \in E_{b,j,s}$ , there exists  $(y_0, q_0) \in A_{b,1,s_1}^\circ$  such that

$$(5.5) \quad (\psi_m(\delta)1_{E_{b,j,s}^\circ})(y, q) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-b+1} \beta_\ell^1(\psi_{m-1}(\delta)1_{A_{b,\ell,s_1}^\circ})(y_0 + \ell - 1, q_0)$$

for any  $m > n_0 + 1$ , where the mapping  $(y, q) \mapsto (y_0, q_0)$  is an affine isomorphism from  $E_{b,j,2}$  to  $A_{b,1,s_1}$ .

(3) For any  $m > n_0$  and  $k = 2, \dots, m - n_0$ , where  $n_0$  is defined in (5.4),

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{k-1}-b+1} \beta_\ell^{k-1}(\psi_{m-k+1}(\delta)1_{E_{b,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_{k-1}-1)+1}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_k-b+1} \beta_\ell^k(\psi_{m-k}(\delta)1_{A_{b,\ell,s_k}^\circ})(S_{r_{i_k}+1}^{-1}(y, q) + (\ell - 1, 0)) \end{aligned}$$

holds for any  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$  as long as  $s_k - b + 1 \geq 1$ , where  $r_k$  is defined in (4.1) and  $i_k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  is determined by the following inequality:

$$i_k \leq p(s_{k-1} - 1)/k_0 < i_k + 1.$$

**note.** The relation between  $E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s-1)+1}$  and  $A_{2,\ell,s}$  is shown in Figure 4.

*Proof.* At first consider the case of  $(2, j, s) \in \Gamma$ . Let  $s_1 \in \{1, \dots, k_0\}$  satisfy  $s_1 = s \pmod{k_0}$  and  $i_1 \in \{0, \dots, p - 1\}$  satisfy  $i_1 \leq \frac{s-1}{k_0} < \frac{s}{k_0} \leq i_1 + 1$ . Then for any  $(y, q) \in E_{2,j,s}^\circ$ ,  $\frac{i_1}{p} < q < \frac{i_1+1}{p}$  holds. So there exists an  $\ell_0 \in \{1, \dots, s_1 - 1\}$  such that  $S_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell_0+1}(X_0) \supset E_{2,j,s}^\circ$ . Then  $S_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell_0+1}^{-1}(E_{2,j,s}^\circ) = A_{2,\ell_0,s_1}^\circ$ . Let  $(y_0, q_0) = S_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell_0+1}^{-1}(y, q) - (\ell_0 - 1, 0)$ . Then  $(y_0, q_0) \in A_{2,1,s_1}^\circ$  and the mapping  $(y, q) \mapsto (y_0, q_0)$  is an affine isomorphism from  $E_{b,j,2}$  to  $A_{b,1,s_1}$ . As for  $S_{r_{i_k}+k}^{-1}(y, q)$ , we have

$$(5.7) \quad S_{r_{i_k}+k}^{-1}(y, q) = S_{r_{i_1}+1}^{-1}(y, q) - (k - 1, 0) \quad (1 \leq k \leq s_i - 1)$$

and

$$(5.8) \quad S_{r_i+1}^{-1}(y + \ell, q) = S_{r_i+1}^{-1}(y, q) + (p\ell, 0).$$

Since  $S_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell+1}(X_0) \cap E_{2,j,s}^\circ = \emptyset$  for  $\ell \geq s_1$ , by using (4.3) and (5.7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (\psi_m(\delta)1_{E_{2,j,s}^\circ})(y, q) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1 \vee (j+1-(r_{i_1+1}-r_{i_1}))}^{j \wedge (s_1-1)} c_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell+1} \\ & \times (\psi_{m-1}(\delta)1_{S_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell+1}^{-1}(E_{2,j,s}^\circ)})(S_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell+1}^{-1}(y, q)) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1 \vee (j+1-(r_{i_1+1}-r_{i_1}))}^{j \wedge (s_1-1)} c_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell+1}(\psi_{m-1}(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell,s_1}^\circ})(y_0 + \ell - 1, q_0) \\ &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-1} \beta_\ell^1(\psi_{m-1}(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell,s_1}^\circ})(y_0 + \ell - 1, q_0), \end{aligned}$$

for any  $(y, q) \in E_{2,j,s}$ , where  $\beta_\ell^1 = c_{r_{i_1}+j-\ell+1} \pmod{p}$  if  $(1 \vee (j+1-(r_{i_1+1}-r_{i_1}))) \leq \ell \leq (j \wedge (s_1-1))$  and  $\beta_\ell^1 = 0$  if  $1 \leq \ell < (1 \vee (j+1-(r_{i_1+1}-r_{i_1})))$  or  $(j \wedge (s_1-1)) < \ell \leq s_1-1$  (see Figure 5). Thus we have shown equation (5.5) in the case of  $k = 1$ .

In the case of  $k = 2$ , let  $s_2 \in \{1, \dots, k_0\}$  satisfy  $s_2 = p(s_1-1) + 1 \pmod{k_0}$  and  $i_2 \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  satisfy  $i_2 \leq p(s_1-1)/k_0 < i_2 + 1$ . If  $s_2 = 1$ , then the sequence  $\{\{\beta_\ell^k\}_{\ell=1}^{s_k-b+1}\}_k$  consists of only one element  $\{\{\beta_\ell^1\}_{\ell=1}^{s_1-b+1}\}$ . If  $s_2 > 1$ , then  $E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_1-1)+1} \subset \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{r_p} S_\ell(X_0)$  and we have for each  $\ell \in \{1, \dots, s_1-1\}$ ,  $m > n_0 + 2$  and  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ , by using (4.3)

$$\begin{aligned} & (\psi_{m-1}(\delta)1_{E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_1-1)+1}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) \\ (5.9) \quad &= \sum_{\ell'=1 \vee (p(\ell-1)+2-(r_{i_2+1}-r_{i_2}))}^{(p(\ell-1)+1) \wedge (s_2-1)} c_{r_{i_2}+p(\ell-1)-\ell'+2} \\ & \times (\psi_{m-2}(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell',s_2}^\circ})(S_{r_{i_2}+p(\ell-1)-\ell'+2}^{-1}(y + \ell - 1, q)). \end{aligned}$$

So by using (5.7), (5.8) and (5.9), we obtain for any  $m > n_0 + 2$  and  $(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ ,



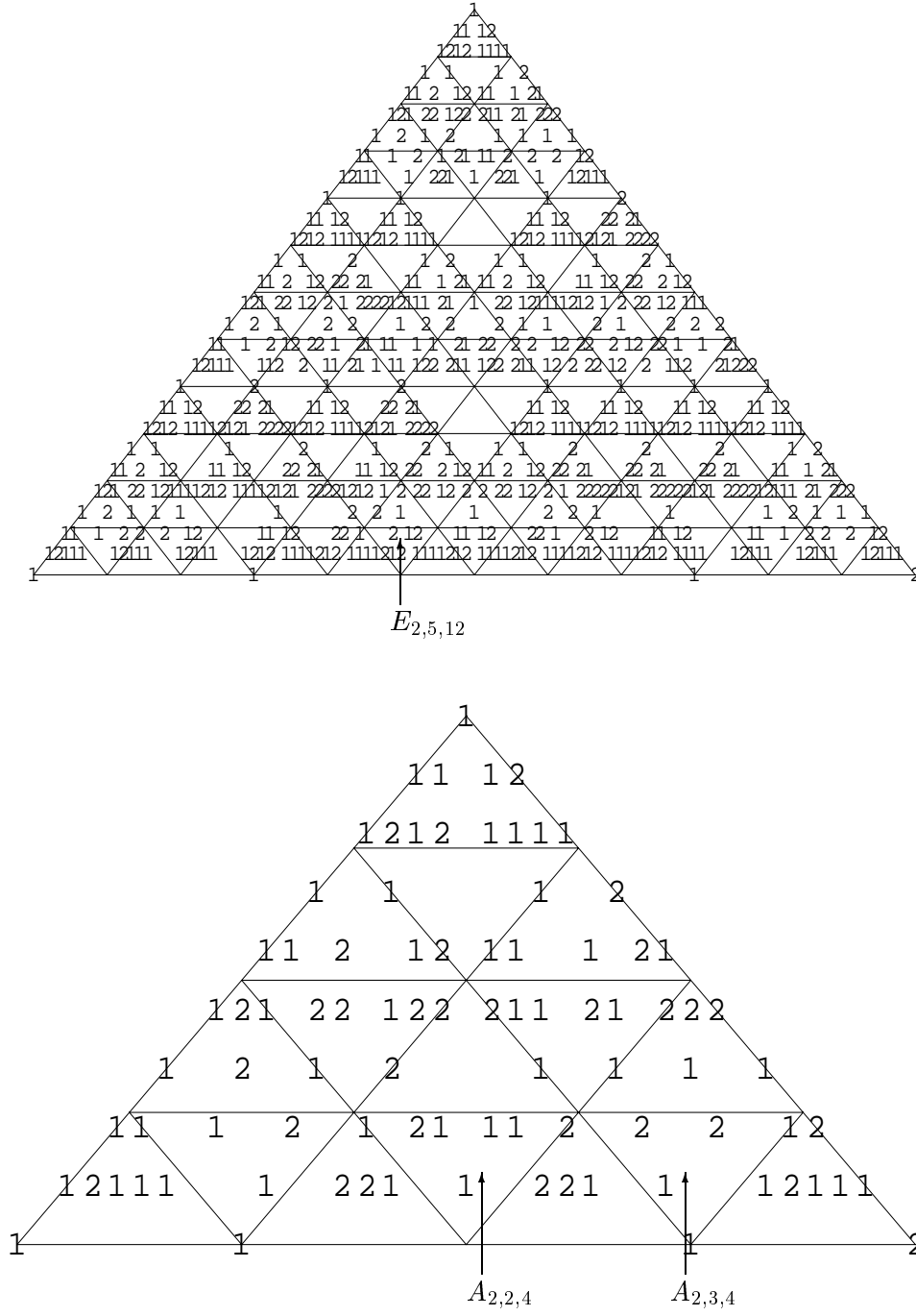


Figure 5:  $(\psi_3(\delta)1_{E_{2,5,12}^\circ})(y, q) = 2(\psi_2(\delta)1_{A_{2,2,4}^\circ})(S_{10}^{-1}(y, q)) + (\psi_2(\delta)1_{A_{2,3,4}^\circ})(S_9^{-1}(y, q))$

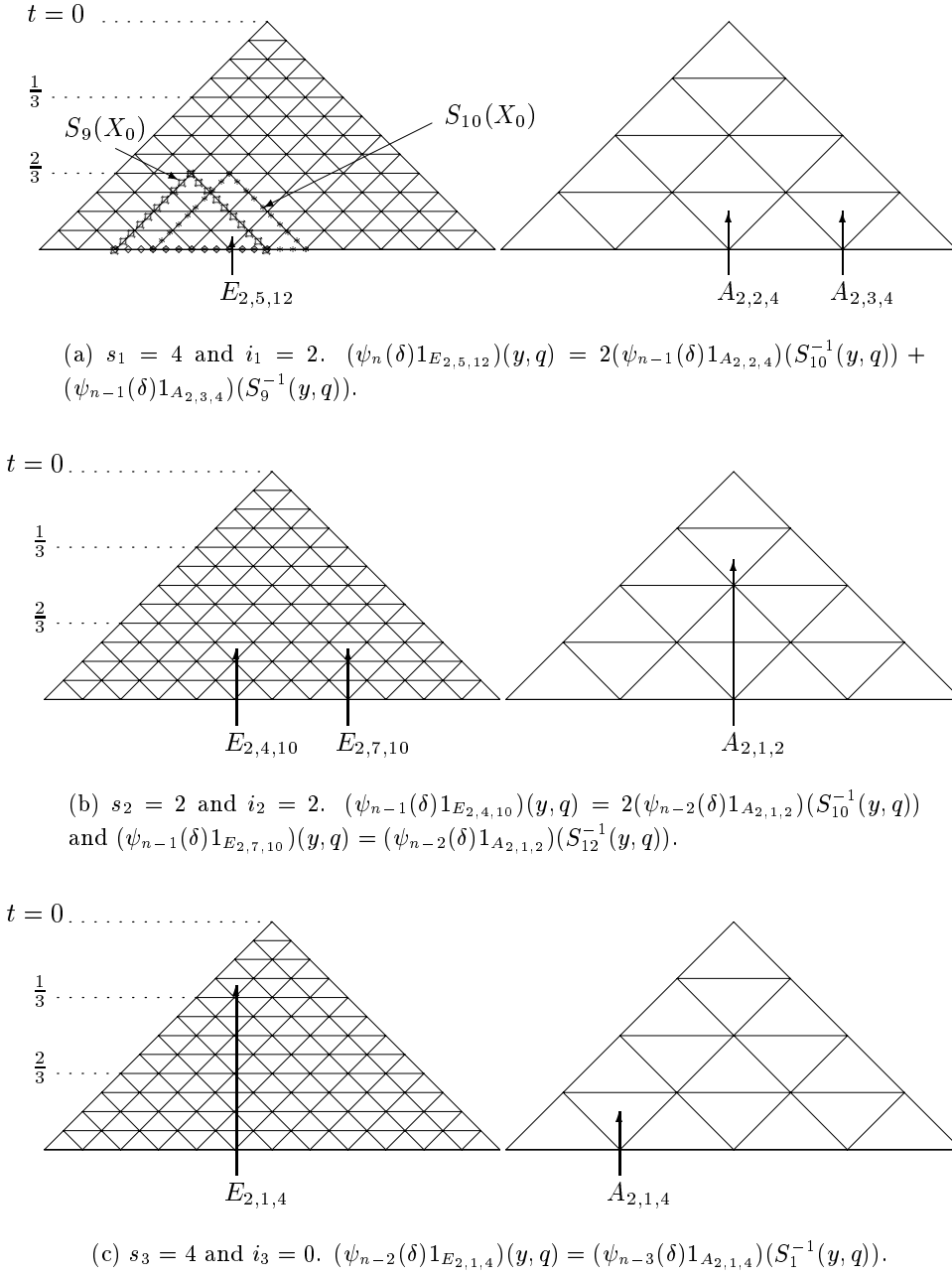


Figure 6: An example of  $s_k$  and  $i_k$  for  $La(x) = a(x-2) + a(x-1) + a(x+1) + a(x+2) \pmod{3}$  ( $k_0 = 4$ ) and  $E_{2,5,12}$ . See also Figure 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-1} \beta_{\ell}^1 (\psi_{m-1}(\delta) 1_{E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_1-1)+1}^{\circ}})(y + \ell - 1, q) \\
&= \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-1} \beta_{\ell}^1 \sum_{\ell'=1 \vee (p(\ell-1)+2-(r_{i_2+1}-r_{i_2}))}^{(p(\ell-1)+1) \wedge (s_2-1)} c_{r_{i_2}+p(\ell-1)-\ell'+2} \\
&\quad \times (\psi_{m-2}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell',s_2}^{\circ}})(S_{r_{i_2}+1}^{-1}(y, q) + (\ell' - 1, 0)) \\
&= \sum_{\ell'=1}^{s_2-1} \beta_{\ell'}^2 (\psi_{m-2}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell',s_2}^{\circ}})(S_{r_{i_2}+1}^{-1}(y, q) + (\ell' - 1, 0)),
\end{aligned}$$

where  $\beta_{\ell'}^2 = \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-1} \beta_{\ell}^1 c_{r_{i_2}+p(\ell-1)-\ell'+2} \pmod{p}$  if  $(1 \vee (p(\ell-1) + 2 - (r_{i_2+1} - r_{i_2}))) \leq \ell' \leq ((p(\ell-1) + 1) \wedge (s_2 - 1))$  and  $\beta_{\ell'}^2 = 0$  if  $1 \leq \ell' < (1 \vee (p(\ell-1) + 2 - (r_{i_2+1} - r_{i_2})))$  or  $((p(\ell-1) + 1) \wedge (s_2 - 1)) < \ell' \leq s_2 - 1$ .

Thus we have established (5.6) for  $k = 2$ . In the case of  $k > 2$ , we obtain equation (5.6) by repeating the procedure above (see Figure 6).

For the case of  $(1, \ell, s) \in \Gamma$ , we can prove similarly that there exist infinite sequences  $\{s_k\}_k$  and  $\{\beta_{\ell}^k\}_{\ell=1}^{s_k-b+1}_k$  satisfying (1)  $\sim$  (3).  $\square$

**Lemma 5.4.** *For each sufficiently large  $n$ ,  $\psi_n(\delta) 1_{E_{\gamma}^{\circ}} = 0$  implies*

$$\psi_{n+1}(\delta) 1_{E_{\gamma}^{\circ}} = 0$$

for any  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .

*Proof.* Consider the case of  $(2, j, s) \in \Gamma$ . Suppose

$$(5.10) \quad \psi_n(\delta) 1_{E_{2,j,s}^{\circ}} = 0$$

holds for a sufficiently large  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that the number  $i_0 + j_2 k_1$  given below is less than  $n - n_0$ . If  $E_{2,j,s} \subset \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{r_p} S_{\ell}(X_0)$  does not hold, then it is clear that  $\psi_{n+1}(\delta) 1_{E_{2,j,s}^{\circ}} = 0$ . If  $E_{2,j,s} \subset \bigcup_{\ell=1}^{r_p} S_{\ell}(X_0)$  holds, then by Lemma 5.3, there exists  $\{s_k, \{\beta_{\ell}^k\}_{\ell=1}^{s_k-1}\}_k$  ( $s_k \in \{1, \dots, k_0\}$  and  $\beta_{\ell}^k \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ ) satisfying the relations of Lemma 5.3 (1)  $\sim$  (3).

At first we shall consider the case that  $s_k \geq 2$  holds for any  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . By using the relation  $E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s-1)+1}^{\circ} \subset A_{2,\ell,s}^{\circ}$ , (5.10), (5.5) and (5.6) repeatedly, we have

$$(5.11) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_k-1} \beta_{\ell}^k (\psi_{n-k}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell,s_k}^{\circ}})(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0$$

for any  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  with  $1 \leq k < n - n_0$ .

Since  $s_k \in \{1, \dots, k_0\}$ , there exist  $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  ( $1 \leq k_1 \leq k_0$ ) and  $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $s_{i_0} = s_{i_0+k_1}$ . So  $s_{i_0} = s_{i_0+jk_1}$  for  $j = 0, 1, \dots$  by Lemma 5.3 (1). Since  $\beta_\ell^{i_0+jk_1} \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ , there exist  $j_1, j_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  ( $j_1 < j_2$ ) such that  $\beta_\ell^{i_0+j_1k_1} = \beta_\ell^{i_0+j_2k_1}$  for  $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, s_{i_0} - 1$ . Since  $i_0 + j_2k_1$  does not depend on  $n$  and  $n$  is sufficiently large, we can assume that  $i_0 + j_2k_1 < n - n_0$  holds.

So by applying (5.11) with  $k = i_0 + j_1k_1$  and by using  $\beta_\ell^{i_0+j_1k_1} = \beta_\ell^{i_0+j_2k_1}$  and  $s_{i_0+jk_1} = s_{i_0+j_2k_1}$ , we have

$$(5.12) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1} \beta_\ell^{i_0+j_2k_1} (\psi_{n-(i_0+j_1k_1)}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell,s_{i_0+j_2k_1}}^\circ})(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0.$$

Hence by applying (5.6) with  $m = n + (j_2 - j_1)k_1$ ,  $k = i_0 + j_2k_1 - 1$  and (5.12), we have

$$(5.13) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1} \beta_\ell^{i_0+j_2k_1-1} \times (\psi_{n-(i_0+j_1k_1)+1}(\delta) 1_{E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1)+1}}^\circ))(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0.$$

We use (5.11) with  $k = i_0 + j_2k_1 - 1$  and get

$$(5.14) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1} \beta_\ell^{i_0+j_2k_1-1} (\psi_{n-(i_0+j_2k_1)+1}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell,s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1}}^\circ))(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0,$$

which yields

$$(5.15) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1} \beta_\ell^{i_0+j_2k_1-1} (\psi_{n-(i_0+j_1k_1)+1}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell,s_{i_0+j_2k_1}-1}}^\circ))(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0$$

together with (5.13) by Lemma 5.2. The step from (5.12) to (5.15) increases the suffix of  $\psi$  by one and decreases the suffixes of  $s$  and  $A$  by one. So by repeating this step, we have

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-1} \beta_\ell^1 (\psi_{n+(j_2-j_1)k_1-1}(\delta) 1_{A_{2,\ell,s_1}}^\circ))(y + \ell - 1, q) \equiv 0.$$

Hence by (5.5)

$$\psi_{n+(j_2-j_1)k_1}(\delta) 1_{E_{2,j,s}}^\circ = 0.$$

By Lemma 5.1 and  $(j_2 - j_1)k_1 \geq 1$ , we have

$$\psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_{2,j,s}^\circ} = 0,$$

which ends the proof of the first case.

For the other case where there exists a  $k' \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $s_{k'+1} = 1$  and  $s_{k'} \geq 2$ , the equation  $\sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{k'}-1} \beta_\ell^{k'}(\psi_{m'-k'}(\delta)1_{E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_{k'}-1)+1}^\circ})(y+\ell-1, q) \equiv 0$  holds for any  $m'$  with  $m' > n_0 + k'$ . So by putting  $m' = n + 1$ , we have

$$(5.16) \quad \sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{k'}-1} \beta_\ell^{k'}(\psi_{n+1-k'}(\delta)1_{E_{2,p(\ell-1)+1,p(s_{k'}-1)+1}^\circ})(y+\ell-1, q) \equiv 0.$$

On the other hand, for  $k \in \{1, \dots, k'\}$ , equation (5.11) holds. By using Lemma 5.2 with  $n = n - k'$  and  $n' = 1$ , we have

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^{s_{k'}-1} \beta_\ell^{k'}(\psi_{n+1-k'}(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell,s_{k'}}^\circ})(y+\ell-1, q) \equiv 0.$$

Repeating the process from (5.12) to (5.15), we get

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^{s_1-1} \beta_\ell^1(\psi_n(\delta)1_{A_{2,\ell,s_1}^\circ})(y+\ell-1, q) \equiv 0$$

and

$$\psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_{2,j,s}^\circ} = 0.$$

So we have proved the lemma for the case of  $(2, j, s) \in \Gamma$ .

For the case of  $(1, j, s) \in \Gamma$ , the lemma can be proved in a similar way.  $\square$

We use the following lemma to prove Lemma 5.6.

**Lemma 5.5 ([8], Lemma 6.1).** *For all  $\ell \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  there exist  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$  and  $t \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  such that  $L^t \delta(x) = \ell$  and  $0 \leq t \leq p^2$ .*

**Lemma 5.6.** *For sufficiently large  $n$ , if  $(\psi_n(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset$  holds for some  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ ,  $\ell \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ , then*

$$(\psi_n(\delta))^{-1}(\ell') \cap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for any } \ell' \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}.$$

*Proof.* By Lemma 5.4, there exists an  $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\psi_n(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} = 0$  implies  $\psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} = 0$  for any  $n \geq n_1$ . Put

$$B_1 = \{(x/p^2, t/p^2) \mid 0 \leq t \leq p^2, -k_+ t \leq x \leq -k_- t\}.$$

Let  $n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  satisfy  $p^{n_2} > (k_0 + 1)p^2$  and

$$(5.17) \quad \{(x_1/p^{n_1}, t_1/p^{n_1}) + (y/p^{n_1+n_2-2}, q/p^{n_1+n_2-2}) \mid (y, q) \in B_1\} \subset E_\gamma^\circ$$

for any  $(x_1/p^{n_1}, t_1/p^{n_1}) \in E_\gamma^\circ \cap X_{n_1}$ . For an  $n \geq n_1 + n_2$ , suppose

$$(\psi_n(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \bigcap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset$$

for some  $\ell \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ . Then  $\psi_{n_1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} \neq 0$  holds by Lemma 5.4. So there exists  $(x/p^{n_1}, t/p^{n_1}) \in E_\gamma^\circ$  such that  $(\psi_{n_1}(\delta))(x/p^{n_1}, t/p^{n_1}) = \ell'$  for some  $\ell' \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ . Lemma 2.1 implies

$$(5.18) \quad (\psi_{n_1+n_2}(\delta))((p^{n_2}x - i)/p^{n_1+n_2}, p^{n_2}t/p^{n_1+n_2}) = 0$$

for  $(k_0 + 1)p^2 \leq i \leq (k_0 + 1)p^2(i \neq 0)$  and

$$(5.19) \quad (\psi_{n_1+n_2}(\delta))((p^{n_2}x)/p^{n_1+n_2}, p^{n_2}t/p^{n_1+n_2}) = \ell'.$$

So we have by using Lemma 5.5 with (5.17), (5.18) and (5.19)

$$(\psi_{n_1+n_2}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell'') \bigcap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset$$

for all  $\ell'' \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ . So in the same way as the proof of Lemma 5.1, we have

$$(\psi_n(\delta))^{-1}(\ell'') \bigcap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset$$

for all  $\ell'' \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$ . □

By using these lemmas, we shall prove Proposition 4.4.

*Proof of Proposition 4.4.*

At first we prove this proposition in case of  $m_v = 1$ , that is, for  $\gamma = (v) \in \Gamma$ ,  $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$  and sufficiently large  $n$ , the following are equivalent.

$$(1-1) \quad (\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset.$$

$$(2-1) \quad (\psi_{n+2}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset.$$

(1-1)  $\implies$  (2-1) is shown in the same way as the proof of Lemma 5.1.

(2-1)  $\implies$  (1-1) : By Lemma 5.4, for  $\gamma \in \Gamma$  and sufficiently large  $n$ ,

$$(5.20) \quad \psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} = 0 \quad \text{implies} \quad \psi_{n+2}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} = 0.$$

Suppose  $(\psi_{n+2}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset$ . Then  $(\psi_{n+2}(\delta))1_{E_\gamma^\circ} \neq 0$ . So by (5.20),  $\psi_{n+1}(\delta)1_{E_\gamma^\circ} \neq 0$ . By Lemma 5.6, we have  $(\psi_{n+1}(\delta))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_\gamma^\circ \neq \emptyset$ .

When  $m_v \geq 2$ , we can prove in a similar way that (2-1) implies (1-1). □

### §6. Convergence of $\psi_n(a)$ in case of $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$

In Section 4, we have investigated the convergence of  $\{\psi_n(\delta)\}$  in the space of  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -valued upper semi-continuous functions on a compact subset  $X_0$  of  $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$ . In this section we shall show a similar result of the convergence of  $\{\psi_n(a)\}$  for  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  with  $a(0) \neq 0$  and the relation between the limit function in the pointwise topology and that in the metric  $D_f$ . We first define  $\{E_\gamma^n(a)\}_\gamma$  corresponding to  $\{E_\gamma\}_\gamma$  in Section 4. Put

$$\begin{aligned} \max(a) &= \max\{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a(x) \neq 0\}, \\ \min(a) &= \min\{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a(x) \neq 0\}, \\ l(a) &= \max\{i \mid a(i) \neq 0\} - \min\{i \mid a(i) \neq 0\} + 1, \\ n_1 &= \min\{n \mid k_0 + l(a) < p^n\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$X_a = \{(y, q) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, 1] \mid 0 \leq q \leq 1, -qk_+ + \min(a) \leq y \leq -qk_- + \max(a)\}.$$

Then the support of  $\psi_n(a)$  is contained in  $X_a$  for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Let  $\Gamma$  be the same as that in Section 4, that is,

$$\Gamma = \{(1, j, s) \mid 1 \leq s \leq pk_0, 1 \leq j \leq s\} \cup \{(2, j, s) \mid 2 \leq s \leq pk_0, 1 \leq j \leq s-1\}.$$

For  $n \geq n_1 + 1$  and  $\gamma = (1, j, s) \in \Gamma$ , put

$$\begin{aligned} E_\gamma^n(a) &= \{(y, q) \mid \frac{s-1}{pk_0} \leq q \leq \frac{s}{pk_0}, \\ &\quad -k_+q + \frac{\min(a)}{p^n} + \frac{j-1}{p} \leq y \leq -k_-q + \frac{\max(a)}{p^n} - \frac{s-j}{p}\} \end{aligned}$$

and for  $n \geq n_1 + 1$  and  $\gamma = (2, j, s) \in \Gamma$ , put

$$\begin{aligned} E_\gamma^n(a) &= \{(y, q) \mid \frac{s-1}{pk_0} \leq q \leq \frac{s}{pk_0}, \\ &\quad -k_-q + \frac{\min(a)}{p^n} + \frac{s-j}{p} \leq y \leq -k_-q + \frac{\max(a)}{p^n} + \frac{j}{p}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then  $X_a \supset \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} E_\gamma^n(a)$  holds and  $\{(E_\gamma^n(a))^\circ\}_\gamma$  are not necessarily mutually disjoint. So for  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ , put

$$\tilde{E}_\gamma^n(a) = E_\gamma^n(a) \setminus \bigcup_{\gamma' \neq \gamma} E_{\gamma'}^n(a).$$

Let  $\Gamma_\gamma$  and  $V$  be the same as in Section 4.

For  $v = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m) \in V$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $a \in \mathcal{P}$ , define

$$h_{a,v}^n(y, q) = \sum_{\ell_1 \in \Lambda_{\gamma_1}} \dots \sum_{\ell_m \in \Lambda_{\gamma_m}} c_{\ell_1} \dots c_{\ell_m} \\ \times (\psi_n(a))(S_{\ell_m}^{-1} \dots S_{\ell_1}^{-1} S_{\ell_{\gamma_1}} \dots S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}(y, q)) 1_{S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(E_{\gamma_m}^n(a))}(y, q),$$

and

$$\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n(y, q) = h_{a,v}^n(y, q) 1_{S_{\ell_{\gamma_m}}^{-1}(\tilde{E}_{\gamma_m}^n(a))}(y, q).$$

Since  $h_{a,v}^n$  and  $\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n$  belong to the space  $USC|_{X_a}$ , we shall consider metrics  $d_f$ ,  $D_f$  in  $USC|_{X_a}$  as in Section 3.

$$M_a^{n,n'} = \sup\{d_f(h_{a,v}^n, h_{a,v}^{n'}) \mid v \in V\}$$

and

$$\tilde{M}_a^{n,n'} = \sup\{d_f(\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n, \tilde{h}_{a,v}^{n'}) \mid v \in V\}.$$

Then in a similar way to that in Section 4 we have the following.

**Lemma 6.1.** *For  $n, n' \geq n_1 + 1$  and  $m \geq 1$ , we have the following assertions:*

- (1)  $\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n(F_m^{-1}(y, q)) = (\psi_{n+m}(a))(y, q) 1_{F_{m-1}(\tilde{E}_{\gamma_m}^n(a))}(y, q).$
- (2)  $d_f(\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n, \tilde{h}_{a,v}^{n'}) = p^m d_f(\psi_{n+m}(a) 1_{F_{m-1}(\tilde{E}_{\gamma_m}^n(a))}, \psi_{n'+m}(a) 1_{F_{m-1}(\tilde{E}_{\gamma_m}^{n'}(a))}).$
- (3)  $\tilde{M}_a^{n+1, n'+1} \leq \frac{1}{p} \tilde{M}_a^{n, n'}.$
- (4)  $\sup\{\tilde{M}_a^{n, n'} \mid n, n' \in \mathbb{N}\} < \infty.$

The above lemma concerns  $\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n$  and  $\tilde{M}_a^{n, n'}$ , but the convergence of  $\{\psi_n(a)\}$  concerns  $M_a^{n, n'}$  and  $h_{a,v}^n$  as follows.

**Lemma 6.2.**

$$d_f(\psi_{n+1}(a), \psi_{n'+1}(a)) \leq \frac{1}{p} M_a^{n, n'}.$$

*Proof.* We can prove this lemma by using the following relations in a similar way to that in Proposition 4.5.

$$\begin{aligned} & D(\overline{(\psi_{n+1}(a))^{-1}(\ell)}, \overline{(\psi_{n'+1}(a))^{-1}(\ell)}) \\ & \leq \max_{\gamma \in \Gamma} D(\overline{(\psi_{n+1}(a))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_{\gamma}^{n+1}(a)}, \overline{(\psi_{n'+1}(a))^{-1}(\ell) \cap E_{\gamma}^{n'+1}(a)}) \\ & \leq \max_{\gamma \in \Gamma} d_f(\psi_{n+1}(a) 1_{E_{\gamma}^{n+1}(a)}, \psi_{n'+1}(a) 1_{E_{\gamma}^{n'+1}(a)}) \\ & \leq \max_{v \in V} \frac{1}{p} d_f(h_{a,v}^n, h_{a,v}^{n'}). \end{aligned}$$

□



As for the relation between  $h_{a,v}^n$  and  $\tilde{h}_{a,v}^n$ , we have

**Lemma 6.3.** (1)  $D(E_\gamma^n(a), \tilde{E}_\gamma^n(a)) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

(2) If  $E_\gamma^n(a) \setminus \tilde{E}_\gamma^n(a) \neq \emptyset$ , then there exists  $\gamma'$  in  $\Gamma$  such that  $\tilde{E}_{\gamma'}^n(a) \neq \emptyset$  and  $E_\gamma^n(a) \cap E_{\gamma'}^n(a) \neq \emptyset$ .

Using above lemmas, we will get the following theorem in a similar way to that in Theorem 4.1.

**Theorem 6.4.** For  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  with  $a(0) \neq 0$ , the following assertions hold:

- (1)  $d_f(\psi_n(a), \psi_m(a)) \rightarrow 0$  as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (2) Put  $f_a = \bigwedge_{k \geq 1} \bigvee_{n \geq k} \psi_n(a) \in USC$ . Then we have

$$D_f(\psi_n(a), f_a) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \rightarrow \infty.$$

We will consider the relation among  $f_\delta$  in Theorem 4.1,  $f_a$  in Theorem 6.4 and the limit set  $Y_a = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n,a)}{p^n}}$ .

Let  $\hat{g}$  be the upper envelope of  $g$ , that is,

$$\hat{g}(y, q) = \inf\{\phi(y, q) \mid \phi \in USC, \phi(y, q) \geq g(y, q)\}.$$

Then the upper envelope of  $\hat{g}_a$  of the limit function  $g_a$  in the pointwise topology has the relation with the limit set in the sense of Kuratowski limit.

**Theorem 6.5.** For  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  with  $a(0) \neq 0$ , let  $Y_a = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n,a)}{p^n}}$  and  $g_a$  be defined by  $g_a(y, q) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\psi_n(a))(y, q)$  in the pointwise topology. Then the following assertions hold:

- (1) The characteristic function  $1_{Y_a}$  of the set  $Y_a$  satisfies

$$\hat{g}_a = (p-1)1_{Y_a}$$

and

$$\hat{g}_a = \bigwedge_{k \geq 1} \bigvee_{n \geq k} \psi_n(a).$$

- (2) Though  $g_a$  is not necessarily the same as  $g_\delta$  for any  $a \in \mathcal{P}$  as shown in Theorem 2.5, the upper envelope  $\hat{g}_a$  of  $g_a$  is the same, that is,

$$\hat{g}_a = \hat{g}_\delta = f_a = f_\delta,$$

where  $f_a$  is defined in Theorem 6.4.

*Proof.* (1) Let  $(y, q) \in Y_a$ . Then there exists a sequence  $\{(y_{n_j}, q_{n_j}) \in \frac{K(n_j, \delta)}{p^{n_j}}\}$  such that  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (y_{n_j}, q_{n_j}) = (y, q)$ . So  $g_\delta(y_{n_j}, q_{n_j}) \neq 0$ . By Lemma 5.6, there exists a sequence  $\{(z_{n_j}, w_{n_j}) \in \frac{K(n_j, a)}{p^{n_j}}\}$  such that  $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (z_{n_j}, w_{n_j}) = (y, q)$  and  $g_a(z_{n_j}, w_{n_j}) = p - 1$ . So  $\hat{g}_\delta(y, q) = p - 1$ . If  $(y, q) \notin Y_a$ , then there exists a neighborhood  $U$  of  $(y, q)$  and  $k$  such that  $U \cap \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n} = \emptyset$  for any  $n \geq k$ . So  $\hat{g}_\delta(y, q) = 0$ . Therefore we obtain  $(p - 1)1_{Y_a} = \hat{g}_a$ .

By Lemma 5.6, we have

$$\bigvee_{n \geq k} \psi_n(a) = (p - 1)1_{Y_{a,k}},$$

where  $Y_{a,k} = \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq k} \frac{K(n, a)}{p^n}}$ . So  $\hat{g}_a = \bigwedge_{k \geq 1} \bigvee_{n \geq k} \psi_n(a)$  holds.

(2) By Theorem 2.5 (3),  $Y_\delta = Y_a$ . By using (1), we have  $f_\delta = \hat{g}_\delta = \hat{g}_a = f_a$ .  $\square$

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